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The Interplay of the Free Tourist Zones in the Tourist Attraction Master's Degree of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

¹ Murodillayev Bekzod Voxidjon
o'g'li

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Abstract: The current study examines the contribution of free zones on the growth of tourism and discusses its role in attraction of investment. The findings suggested that free zones can draw tourists to meet economic objectives.

Key words: Free zones, Tourism, Investment, Environment.

Introduction: One of the most common sectors and the main commercial source recently considered is tourism, which is also highly significant economically. Tourism will undoubtedly grow more quickly in the future than it has in the past and now. The tourism business as a whole has many advantages, and the growth of the industry in a potential nation is advantageous for employment and national income in terms of foreign currency and money flow. Free zones are frequently created in order to level the playing field and offer advantageous conditions to boost production and industrial goods through entry into global markets based on free competition principles. Regarding the overall objectives entail taking steps like stating the precise objectives, formulating policies, organizing the construction of infrastructure and the provision of public services, supplying working conditions, and approving current rules and regulations for free zone administration, as well as granting various licenses, tax and customs exemptions, and credit facilities.

Literature Review

As tourism sector being considered one of the important fields of the economy, creating industrial free tourism zones can generate additional value for both local and global economies. It is not unexpected that a number of nations have established different categories of tourism zones that draw substantial private sector investors and property developers to a defined area. By providing the convenience, cost savings, and risk avoidance of operating in a contemporary, well-serviced, administratively transparent, and bureaucracy-free environment, a tourism zone might establish a "safe haven." Tourist zones can be incredibly helpful in boosting struggling and new locations. [1]. In most cases, investors and hotel operators profit from generous tax and import duty exemptions as well as from dealing with a single regulatory authority rather than a number of government departments, greatly reducing delays and costs,

when the infrastructure for a sizable self-contained resort complex on underpopulated and underproductive land is developed in close collaboration with private investors.

Similar to industrial free zones, building the required infrastructure locally as opposed to nationally is much simpler. Compared to regional or national authorities, tourism development zones (TDZs) typically have a significantly greater level of competence and attention to local environmental management issues. A concentration of tourism-related facilities also improves the economics of running and maintaining that infrastructure, much of which contributes to bettering the standard of living for both locals and visitors. Internationally coordinated and pooled efforts in marketing are also advantageous. Furthermore, TDZs make it relatively simple to regulate the minimum level of service quality and the maximum level of price for services provided within the zone [2].

According to scholars [3, 5] FTZs are envisioned as whole towns with the best infrastructure in the world, constructed around compelling tourist themes and complimented by top-notch amenities to offer distinctive experiences. The proposed zones are designed to make tourism an important economic growth engine. It aims to maximize local community benefits while putting an emphasis on protecting the environment for coming generations. FTZs will have a range of amenities for leisure, entertainment, education, and culture that are welcoming to tourists. The chosen regions are suggested to comprise at least three to four significant tourism themes, such as cultural, wildlife, heritage, adventure, coastal, etc., to provide visitors a range of experiences and promote longer stays.

Discussion

Tourism has a vibrant labor market with significant organizational labor turnover and a variety of job opportunities with respectable pay. An increase in the number of visitors has positive effects on the local economy and creates job possibilities. The hospitality service is one of the parts of the tourism sector that requires the most labor. Within a FTZ, it might be the biggest employer. One of the main goals for the creation of these FTZs is to increase local community employment opportunities. An FTZ will be accessible to tourists once top-notch infrastructure has been built, such as new roads and highways, developed parks, better public spaces, medical facilities, and new airports. The creation of FTZs aims to improve the whole infrastructure of a location, which will increase the reliability and sustainability of the tourism product while also raising the quality and standard of living of the inhabitants living nearby. All of a FTZ's elements, including hotel lodging, retail and healthcare services, and tourism goods (museums, theme parks, etc.), have the potential to bring in money.

Free tourism zones have both positive and negative effects. Following can be adverse effects of FTZ [4]:

- People in mountainous and coastal areas rely largely on trees and other natural resources for their survival. If a zone is built in these places, inhabitants may be physically displaced, and there may also be a loss of access to natural resources, which may have an impact on individuals who depend on such resources.
- The establishment of a FTZ poses a threat to the environment. It's possible that the single window clearance approval system does not apply to the democratic spaces provided to communities under the Environmental Clearance Rules to decide on tourism development or to express their support for or opposition to projects.
- It is crucial to make sure FTZ development takes place in a holistic way while keeping the concepts of sustainability in mind in the current era of encouraging sustainable and responsible tourism. It is important to promote the usage of eco-friendly products, electric automobiles, renewable energy sources, and other similar initiatives. To promote green investments and incorporate open space and green areas into FTZs, special incentives may be offered. Consequences on the environment can be reduced through these parts.

Conclusion and Suggestions

There are many advantages of FTZs for the economy, including FDI influx, job creation, infrastructure expansion, and a boost to the service and industrial sectors. To prevent potential negative effects of FTZ on tribal populations and other settlements residing in impacted areas, a roadmap must be prepared. FTZ can, in the long run, benefit those who live in the area for the reasons listed below:

First, creating FTZ will give the local population and tribal peoples more employment options and sources of income. They will be able to take advantage of all the other options and resources available, reducing their reliance on natural resources and raising their standard of living. The creation of circumstances for environmental protection and socioeconomic growth of the area through integrated tourist development ought to be one of FTZ's guiding concepts. By doing so, the area can be improved and the local economy and community can grow overall.

Second, it is suggested that FTZ be built on compelling themes, such as coastal and tribal motifs. If done delicately and ethically, tourism in tribal areas can have a huge positive influence. It will assist spread awareness of indigenous people and generate income opportunities for communities.

The FTZ has the ability to propel countries' growth and economy and pave the way for tourism to emerge as a key driver of economic expansion. With the tourism industry's great growth potential, it is essential that the creation of distinctive areas, such as free tourism zones, drive the industry's next stage of development.

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